

## **PART 1**

# **ANNOTATED LISTING OF LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS AFFECTING FIRE & EMS DEPARTMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS**

**Incident Command and Control  
Simulation Series 1**

## **ANNOTATED LISTING OF LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS AFFECTING FIRE & EMS DEPARTMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS**

Laws, regulations, and standards establish the legal framework for fire service operations. The potential impact of these various types of legal authorities depends on several factors. For example, the applicability of federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations is determined by the character of the employer/employee relationship, the nature of the state occupational safety and health agency, and legal precedent. Since the content and interpretation of statutes and codes can change, the information provided here is intended solely as an overview of the laws, regulations, and standards that were reviewed in-depth as a part of this project. Attached as an appendix is a listing of applicable laws, OSHA regulations and NFPA standards that were considered for review as a part of this project.

### **Laws**

Under our constitutional system of governance, no federal laws exist that specifically define the duties and powers of local fire and EMS departments, although federal regulatory agencies have instituted regulations (with the power of law) that affect fire and EMS department operations. State may have different laws regarding the organization, duties, and powers of fire and EMS agencies within that state. In addition, cities and counties may have statutory provisions that further define emergency services operations within their jurisdictions. Fire and EMS department officers should understand and be able to cite all statutes that define their authority.

Two important federal laws related to specific training requirements that apply to all fire and EMS departments within the United States are summarized below.

### **OSHA General Duty Clause (29 USC 654(a)(1))**

The intent of this statute is to protect employees from workplace accidents and exposures by requiring employers to recognize and correct hazards. In the absence of a specific OSHA regulation addressing a workplace hazard, OSHA may use national consensus standards like those developed by the NFPA to determine whether the existence of a workplace hazard violates the General Duty Clause. Fire and EMS departments can meet the requirements of 29 USC 654(a)(1) by removing workplace hazards and providing emergency responders with the appropriate training, equipment, and procedures to safely operate in hazardous environments (e.g., emergency scenes).

### **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) mandates certain critical aspects of hazardous materials preparation and response, including training for emergency responders, the creation of State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), state and local government planning activities, and hazardous waste reporting. SARA also mandated that OSHA and

EPA promulgate regulations governing hazardous materials training, operations, and emergency response. (More information on these regulations is presented in the “Regulations” section.)

## **Regulations**

Regulations are rules established by government agencies to implement statutory laws. The applicability of federal regulations to fire and EMS department operations varies according to several factors. State and local regulations also influence the training program and SOP development process. The federal regulations described here were scrutinized to identify training requirements that may be pertinent to fire and EMS departments.

### **Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) (OSHA 29 CFR § 1910.120)**

Applies to all personnel involved in hazardous materials response, whether volunteer or career, in every state where OSHA standards apply. The regulation requires employers to develop a comprehensive program for hazmat response, and establishes minimum safety standards. It requires that emergency responders operating at hazardous materials emergencies be trained in and utilize an incident command system. Several areas addressed in this regulation are applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **EPA 40 CFR § 311**

EPA 40 CFR § 311 is functionally similar to OSHA’s Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response regulation, specifically citing that the requirements in the OSHA 29 CFR § 1910.120 will be applicable in all states, regardless of OSHA status. It covers emergency responders in all states, regardless of their status under OSHA, and as such areas addressed are applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs. This regulation is included in its entirety in an appendix to this report.

### **Fire Brigades (OSHA 29 CFR § 1910.156)**

Refers to a wide variety of firefighting issues such as agency mission statements, training requirements, and personal protective equipment. Principally directed at industrial fire and EMS departments, the regulation can apply to state, county, and municipal fire and EMS departments in some jurisdictions. Several areas addressed in this regulation are applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **Personal Protective Equipment (OSHA 29 CFR § 1910.132 - § 1910.140)**

Establishes general requirements for employers to provide, test, inspect, and maintain personal protective equipment (PPE) for employees exposed to workplace hazards. Employees must be trained on the proper use of such equipment, to include eye

protection, face protection, head and extremity protection, protective clothing, respiratory protection, and protective shields and barriers. In addition, **29 CFR § 1910.134 (Respiratory Protection)** requires that, when employees enter a hazardous area using respiratory protection, one or more similarly equipped employees must be standing by to provide accountability and assist in rescue if needed. Specific requirements are listed for regular maintenance and testing of respiratory equipment, fit testing, and other requirements. All of the basic requirements applicable to private sector employees apply to firefighters and EMS personnel; additional requirements apply specifically to fire suppression and rescue operations. The Respiratory Protection regulation refers to the concept of Rapid Intervention Crews (RICs). While not directly related to the NFA computer-based training programs, the basic intent and generalities of the competencies related to RICs are similar. Thus, the training requirements of 29 CFR § 1910.134 are included as an appendix to this report. Otherwise, these regulations do not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

#### **Permit-Required Confined Spaces (OSHA 29 CFR § 1910.146)**

Intended to protect personnel who enter “permit-required confined spaces,” as these terms are specifically defined in the regulation. An employer is required to issue a written permit to employees before they are allowed to enter a permit-required space. The portion of this regulation most applicable to emergency services personnel is paragraph K, *Rescue and Emergency Services*. Under paragraph K, fire and EMS departments that may respond to a confined-space incident are required to provide personnel with the appropriate PPE, rescue equipment, and training to perform rescues from permit-required spaces. Paragraph K does not require emergency services personnel to complete a permit before entry is made into a confined space for rescue purposes; however, a permit would be required to enter the space for training purposes. Rescuers must have atmospheric monitoring and ventilation equipment, lifelines and harnesses, a mechanical hoist system, communications equipment, and lighting equipment. This regulation does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

#### **Lock-out/Tag-out Requirements (OSHA 29 CFR § 1910.147)**

Intended to prevent injury to employees caused by the unexpected start up of machines or equipment or the release of stored energy. The rule mandates that emergency services personnel use certain safety measures to prevent the unexpected release of energy or start up of equipment. Lock-out/tag-out procedures may be necessary when performing rescues involving heavy industrial equipment, elevators, or electrical rooms. This standard also requires employers to create an employee protection program that defines lock-out/tag-out procedures. This regulation does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens (OSHA 29 CFR § 1910.1030)**

Provides for employee protection from exposure to bloodborne pathogens or other potentially infectious materials. The regulation requires that fire and EMS departments establish a comprehensive education and control program for personnel who may be exposed to bloodborne pathogens or infectious materials. The program must cover the following topics: training for emergency services personnel about the dangers of bloodborne pathogens; methods to dispose of contaminated materials; disposal processes for “sharps,” contaminated instruments, and infectious materials; documentation of rescue worker exposures to infectious materials; and post-exposure medical evaluations. The department is also required to provide all protective equipment necessary to protect employees from bloodborne pathogens. Hepatitis B vaccinations must be offered at no cost to personnel. This regulation does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **Hazard Communication (OSHA 29 CFR § 1910.1200)**

Requires that all employers 1) evaluate hazardous materials imported into, produced by, or used in a workplace, and 2) communicate the resulting information to employees through labels, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), and specialized training. In addition, employers must notify and educate employees about hazardous materials locations to which they may have to respond. All employers must develop a hazard communication plan and share copies of the plan and their MSDSs with local emergency responders. OSHA’s definition of hazardous chemicals and specified threshold amounts determine which chemicals must be reported in these plans. This regulation does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **Trench/Collapse Rescue Operations (OSHA 29 CFR § 1926.650 - § 1926.652)**

Establishes operational and safety practices for rescue incidents involving trenches. This rule prohibits entry into trenches which are not properly shored, specifies that emergency services personnel wear a lifeline into trenches, and requires that fire/EMS departments provide training to emergency services personnel about the hazards of trench operations. This regulation does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **Consensus Standards**

Consensus standards created by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and other professional organizations are extremely important to identify specific training requirements. The standards and recommended practices listed below were reviewed in detail for specific training requirements, but represent only a small sample of those applicable to fire and EMS departments. Managers should become familiar with the most

current editions of these standards, in their entirety, during the training program and SOP development process.

### **NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code**

NFPA 72 deals with requirements for fire alarm systems. There are no references applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 101, Code for Safety to Life from Fire in Buildings and Structures**

This Code addresses those construction, protection, and occupancy features necessary to minimize danger to life from fire, including smoke, fumes, or panic. The purpose of this Code is to provide minimum requirements, with due regard to function, for the design, operation, and maintenance of buildings and structures for safety to life from fire. Its provisions will also aid life safety in similar emergencies. It does not address training requirements that would be applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 295, Standard for Wildfire Control**

NFPA 295 describes methods and techniques used in dealing with wildland fires. Included are requirements that put the incident command system into practice; however, there are no training requirements that would be applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs in the standard.

### **NFPA 471, Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents**

NFPA 471 outlines minimum requirements and operating guidelines for all organizations that have responsibilities when responding to hazardous materials incidents. The recommended practice specifically covers planning methods, policies, and procedures for determining incident levels, using personal protective equipment, decontamination, incident safety, and communications. Other topics include the use of control zones, monitoring equipment, incident mitigation measures, and medical monitoring. It does not address training requirements that would be applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 472, Professional Competencies for Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents**

This standard identifies the levels of competence required of responders to hazardous materials incidents. It specifically covers the competencies for first responders at the awareness level, first responders at the operational level, hazardous materials technicians, incident commanders, hazardous materials branch officers, hazardous materials branch safety officers, and other specialist employees. The purpose of the standard is to specify minimum competencies for those who will respond to hazardous materials incidents.

While not directly related to the NFA computer-based training programs, the basic intent and generalities of the competencies related to ICS are similar. Thus, the requirements related to ICS under NFPA 472 are included as an appendix to this report.

### **NFPA 473, Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents**

This standard identifies the levels of competence required of emergency medical services (EMS) personnel who respond to hazardous materials incidents. It specifically covers the requirements for basic life support and advanced life support personnel in the prehospital setting. The purpose of this standard is to specify minimum requirements of competence and to enhance the safety and protection of response personnel and all components of the emergency medical services system. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 921, Guide to Fire and Explosion Investigation**

This document is designed to assist individuals who are charged with the responsibility of investigating and analyzing fire and explosion incidents and rendering opinions as to the origin, cause, responsibility, or prevention of such incidents. The purpose of this guide is to establish guidelines and recommendations for the safe and systematic investigation or analysis of fire and explosion incidents. As a guide, it has no requirements; further, it contains no guidelines that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1001, Standard for Firefighter Professional Qualifications**

This standard identifies the minimum job performance requirements for career and volunteer fire fighters whose duties are primarily structural in nature. Several areas addressed in this standard are applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1002, Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications**

The purpose of this standard is to specify the minimum job performance requirements for service as a fire department emergency vehicle driver, pump operator, aerial operator, tiller operator, wildland apparatus operator, aircraft rescue and fire-fighting apparatus operator, and mobile water supply apparatus operator. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1003, Standard for Airport Firefighter Professional Qualifications**

This standard identifies the minimum job performance requirements for the airport fire fighter responsible for aircraft rescue and fire fighting. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1021, Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications**

This standard identifies the performance requirements necessary to perform the duties of a fire officer and specifically identifies four levels of progression. Several areas addressed in this standard are applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1051, Standard for Wildland Firefighter Professional Qualifications**

This standard identifies the minimum job performance requirements for wildland fire suppression duties. The standard is applicable to all personnel who respond to wildland fires and defines four levels of performance. It is not applicable to non-suppression administrative or management duties. Several areas addressed in this standard are applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1200, Standard for Fire Department Deployment and Operations**

See NFPA 1710 (Proposed).

### **NFPA 1201, Standard for Developing Fire Protection Services for the Public**

See NFPA 1720 (Proposed).

### **NFPA 1250, Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management**

NFPA 1250 establishes minimum criteria to develop, implement, or evaluate an emergency service organization, risk management programs for effective risk identification, control, and financing. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1403, Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions**

This standard sets forth a systematic method to prepare for and conduct training evolutions involving live fire. The standard applies to live fire training in specially constructed “burn buildings,” as well as acquired structures. Requirements are organized into five categories: Acquired Structures, Gas-Fired Training Center Buildings, Non-Gas-Fired Training Center Buildings, Exterior Props, and Exterior Class B Fires. Within each category, guidelines are specified for student prerequisites, structures and facilities, fuel materials, safety, and instructors. Requirements for record keeping and reporting are also identified. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.



### **NFPA 1404, Standard for a Fire Department Self Contained Breathing Apparatus Program**

NFPA 1404 establishes fire/EMS department guidelines for developing a preventive maintenance and training program for self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). The standard is designed to meet or exceed federal requirements for worker respiratory protection programs. It identifies minimum program requirements and safety procedures for addressing provision of SCBA, emergency scene use, SCBA training certification, safe operation, in-service inspection, equipment maintenance, breathing air quality control, and program evaluation. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1410, Standard on Training for Initial Fire Attack**

This standard contains minimum requirements for the evaluation of training in initial fire flow delivery procedures by fire department personnel engaged in structural firefighting. It serves as a standard mechanism for evaluating minimum acceptable performance for hose line and water supply activities during training for initial fire attack. The standard describes methods of evaluation and logistical considerations for basic evolutions that can be adapted to local conditions. Required performance guidelines are represented for handlines, master streams, and automatic sprinkler system support. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1470, Standard on Search and Rescue Training for Structural Collapse Incidents**

This standard identifies and establishes levels of training for safely and effectively conducting operations at structural collapse incidents. It is designed to help organizations assess the level of operational capability needed, and to establish training and safety criteria. Specific training requirements are defined for personnel at three levels: Basic Operations, Medium Operations, and Heavy Operations. In addition, general safety requirements are identified, including appointment of a Safety Officer, use of personal protective equipment, use of other safety equipment, incident management, and physical fitness of personnel. . The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program**

NFPA 1500 establishes minimum standards for fire service occupational safety and health programs. It applies to all aspects of the workplace, including incident scene and non-emergency operations. This broad standard requires departments to develop a comprehensive written risk management plan and an occupational safety and health program; designate a safety and health officer; appoint a safety and health committee; use

incident command, personnel accountability, and safety systems at incidents; establish written SOPs; and maintain a data collection system and permanent record of job-related accidents, injuries, illnesses, exposures. It also requires that responders maintain minimum levels of health and fitness and use personal protective equipment. Several areas addressed in this standard are applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1521– Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer**

This standard contains minimum requirements for the assignment, duties, and responsibilities of fire/EMS department Health and Safety Officers and Incident Safety Officers. Related organizational requirements are defined, including personnel assignments and backup capabilities. The qualifications and authority of both positions are also described. Functions of the Health and Safety Officer are defined in relation to risk management, safety program rules and SOPs, training and education, accident prevention and investigation, records management and data analysis, apparatus and equipment, facility inspection, health maintenance, infection control, critical incident stress management, and post-incident analysis. Functions of the Incident Safety Officer are also described, to include participation in the incident management system, incident scene safety, fire suppression, emergency medical services operations, hazardous materials operations, and special operations.

### **NFPA 1561, Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System**

This standard establishes a generic structure for the coordination and management of emergency incidents to help ensure the health and safety of emergency responders. It requires the adoption of an incident management system for command and control of all emergency incidents and training exercises. Written plans should be created to anticipate incidents that require standardized procedures and mutual aid with other agencies involved in emergency incidents. Departments should create a command structure and standard supervisory assignments, including incident command, command staff, planning, logistics, operations, communications, staging, and finance functions. Departments are also required to implement a personnel accountability system and address rehabilitation for all members operating at an incident. Several areas addressed in this standard are applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1581, Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program**

This standard contains minimum requirements for programs to control infectious and communicable disease hazards in the fire department work environment. It is applicable to organizations that provide fire suppression, rescue, emergency medical care, and other emergency services, including public, military, private, and industrial fire departments. The standard identifies minimum criteria for infection control in the fire station, at an incident scene, and at any other area where fire department members are involved in routine or emergency operations. Departments are directed to develop a written infection

control policy and risk management plan, to conduct annual training and education programs for all members, and to designate an Infection Control Officer. Other topics include vaccination programs, exposure control techniques, facility/station safety, cleaning and disinfecting, disposal methods, emergency medical operations and equipment, housekeeping, and labeling. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1582, Standard on Medical Requirements for Fire Fighters and Information for Fire Department Physicians**

This standard contains medical requirements for members, including full-time or part-time employees and paid or unpaid volunteers. It also provides information for physicians regarding other areas of emergency services medicine, including infection control and emergency incident rehabilitation. The standard specifies the minimum medical requirements for candidates and current members of fire departments and emergency service organizations. It is intended to provide information that will assist the department physician in providing proper medical support for members, and will help ensure that candidates and current members will be medically capable of performing their required duties and will help to reduce the risk of occupational injuries and illnesses. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1600, Recommended Practice for Disaster Management**

The purpose of this recommended practice is to provide to those with the responsibility for disaster management planning, the minimum process to assess, mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. This recommended practice is intended to aid in meeting the requirements for implementing and maintaining a comprehensive disaster management plan. As a recommended practice (rather than a standard), it has no requirements; further, it contains no guidelines that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1620, Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning**

This document is a recommended practice for evaluating the protection, construction, and operational features of specific occupancies to develop a pre-incident plan for responding to fires and other emergencies. The pre-incident plan should be used by responding personnel to manage fires and other emergencies in these facilities using the available resources. The primary purpose of a pre-incident plan is to help responding personnel effectively manage emergencies with available resources. Pre-incident planning involves evaluating the protection systems, building construction, contents, and operating procedures that can impact emergency operations. While pre-incident plans are discussed in the CD-ROMs, this recommended practice relates to conducting pre-incident planning. As a recommended practice (rather than a standard), it has no requirements; however, it does contain some guidelines that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

## **NFPA 1670, Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Rescue Incidents**

This standard identifies and establishes levels of functional capability for safely and effectively conducting operations at technical rescue incidents. It applies to organizations and departments who provide technical rescue response. The standard states that the authority having jurisdiction must have standard operating procedures at the awareness, operations or technician level, and must have operational procedures in place to perform safely at technical rescue incidents. Additionally, the standard calls for incident response planning and the provision of appropriate rescue equipment and personal protective equipment. The standard also covers specific types of technical rescue incidents. Some areas addressed in this standard are applicable to the NFA computer-based training programs.

## **NFPA 1710 (Proposed), Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments**

This proposed standard replaces NFPA 1200 (Proposed), *Standard for Fire Department Deployment and Operations* and NFPA 1201, *Standard for Developing Fire Protection Services for the Public*, as they relate to career fire departments. It addresses functions and outcomes of career fire department emergency service delivery, response capabilities, and resources. It contains minimum requirements for managing resources and systems, such as safety and health, incident management, training, communications, and pre-incident planning. Several areas addressed by this proposed standard are included in the NFA computer-based training programs; however, it is not known when or if this document will become an official standard nor when or if the passages in the document will become requirements. Because of this potential for change, the passages in the document have been included as an appendix to the report but have not been included in the matrix for the individual CD-ROM training programs.

## **NFPA 1720 (Proposed), Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments**

This proposed standard replaces NFPA 1200 (Proposed), *Standard for Fire Department Deployment and Operations* and NFPA 1201, *Standard for Developing Fire Protection Services for the Public*, as they relate to volunteer fire departments. It addresses functions and outcomes of volunteer fire department emergency service delivery, response capabilities, and resources. It contains minimum requirements for managing resources and systems, such as safety and health, incident management, training, communications, and pre-incident planning. Several areas addressed by this proposed standard are included in the NFA computer-based training programs; however, it is not known when or if this document will become an official standard nor when or if the passages in the document will become requirements. Because of this potential for change, the passages in the document have been included as an appendix to the report but have not been included in the matrix for the individual CD-ROM training programs.

### **NFPA 1961, Standard on Fire Hose**

The requirements of this standard apply to design and design verification testing of new fire hose, specified as attack hose, occupant use hose, forestry hose, and supply hose. The purpose of this standard is to specify minimum requirements for hose manufacturers and for those responsible for preparing purchase specifications for hose. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

### **NFPA 1962, Standard on Care, Use, and Maintenance of Fire Hose**

This standard applies to the care of all types of fire hose, coupling assemblies, and nozzles while in service, in use, and after use, including record keeping, inspecting, and service testing. The purpose of this standard is to provide a reasonable level of safety for users of fire hose and a reasonable degree of assurance that the hose, coupling assemblies, and nozzles will perform as designed. The standard does not have any requirements that directly relate to the NFA computer-based training programs.

## **PART 2**

### **MATRIX OF REQUIREMENTS MET BY NFA CBT-CD-ROMs**

## ***TUTORIAL***

### **Codes and Standards Analysis**

| <u>Code/Standard</u>   | <u>Section #</u> | <u>Requirement</u>  | <u>Learning Objectives</u>  |
|--|------------------|---|---|
| NFPA 472<br>(Chapter 3, Competencies<br>for the First Responder<br>at the Operational Level) | 3-4.2.3          | Identify the purpose, need, benefits, and elements of an incident management system (IMS) at hazardous materials incidents.   | Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.<br><br>Identify the initial incident command procedure.   |
|  | 3-4.2.4          | Identify the considerations for determining the location of the command post for a hazardous materials incident.  | Identify the initial incident command procedure.  |
|  | 3-4.2.5          | Identify the procedures for requesting additional resources at a hazardous materials incident.  | Identify the procedures needed when resources are inadequate to bring the incident under control.<br><br>Identify the aspects of an incident that helps determine what resources are needed.  |
|  | 3-4.2.6          | Identify the authority and responsibilities of the safety officer.  | Identify the steps necessary to ensure the safety of personnel.<br><br>Describe the best way to ensure that the information containing potential safety hazards reaches the Incident Commander immediately.<br><br>Identify the person responsible for ensuring adherence to safety procedures. |
| (Chapter 5, Competencies<br>for the Incident<br>Commander)                                   | 5-3.1            | Given simulated facility and transportation hazardous materials incidents, the incident commander shall identify the possible action options (defensive, offensive, and nonintervention) by | List the incident priorities of the fire service.<br><br>Identify the initial incident command procedure.   |

response objectives for each problem. The incident commander shall be able to describe the steps for determining response objectives (defensive, offensive, and nonintervention) given an analysis of a hazardous materials incident.

Define pre-incident information.

List all the considerations when gathering info on the availability of water in the response area.

Identify where fire departments are obtaining water sources from in relay pumping operations.

Identify when the first arriving officer should give a brief initial report.

Identify why size up should be an ongoing process.

Define strategy & tactics.

List the components of RECEO VS.

Identify the procedures needed when resources are inadequate to bring the incident under control.

Identify the aspects of an incident that helps determine what resources are needed.

Identify the steps necessary to ensure the safety of personnel.

5-3.2.1

The incident commander shall identify the possible action options to accomplish a given response objective.

List the incident priorities of the fire service.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.

Define pre-incident information.

Identify when the first arriving officer should give a brief initial report.

Identify why size up should be an ongoing process.

Define strategy & tactics.



List the components of RECEO VS.

Identify the procedures needed when resources are inadequate to bring the incident under control.

Identify the aspects of an incident that helps determine what resources are needed.

Identify the steps necessary to ensure the safety of personnel.

5-3.4

Given simulated facility and transportation hazardous materials incidents, the incident commander shall develop a plan of action consistent with the local emergency response plan and the organization's standard operating procedures that is within the capability of the available personnel, personal protective equipment, and control equipment.

Describe an Incident Action Plan.

Describe how an IC should confirm that his/her message was understood.

Explain the function of an IAP.

Identify when an IAP should be used.

5-4.1

Given a copy of the local emergency response plan, the incident commander shall identify the requirements of the plan, including the required procedures for notification and utilization of non-local resources (private, state, and federal government personnel).

Describe an Incident Action Plan.

Describe how an IC should confirm that his/her message was understood.

Explain the function of an IAP.

Identify when an IAP should be used.

NFPA 1001  
(Chapter 4, FFII)

4-1.1.1

General Knowledge Requirements. Responsibilities of the Fire Fighter II in assuming and transferring command within an incident management system, performing assigned duties in conformance with applicable NFPA and other safety regulations and authority having jurisdiction procedures, and the role of a Fire Fighter II within

Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.

the organization.

|           |   |  |
|-----------|---|--|
| 4-1.1.2   | General Skill Requirements. The ability to determine the need for command, organize and coordinate an incident management system until command is transferred, and function within an assigned role in the incident management system.  | <p>Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.</p> <p>List the incident priorities of the fire service.</p> <p>Identify the initial incident command procedure.</p> <p>Identify when the first arriving officer should give a brief initial report.</p> <p>Identify why size up should be an ongoing process.</p> <p>Define strategy &amp; tactics.</p> <p>List the components of RECEO VS.</p> <p>Identify the procedures needed when resources are inadequate to bring the incident under control.</p> <p>Identify the aspects of an incident that helps determine what resources are needed.</p> <p>Identify the steps necessary to ensure the safety of personnel.</p> |
| 4-5.1 (a) | Prerequisite Knowledge: The sources of water supply for fire protection; the fundamentals of fire suppression and detection systems; common symbols used in diagramming construction features, utilities, hazards, and fire protection systems; departmental requirements for a pre-incident survey and form completion; and the importance of accurate diagrams. | <p>Define pre-incident information.</p> <p>List all the considerations when gathering info on the availability of water in the response area.</p> <p>Identify where fire departments are obtaining water sources from in relay pumping operations.</p>   |

## NFPA 1021

(Chapter 2, Fire Officer I)

2-1.1

General Prerequisite Knowledge: . . . incident management system . . .

Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.

2-6.1 (a)

Prerequisite Knowledge: Elements of a preincident plan, basic building construction, basic fire protection systems and features, basic water supply, basic fuel loading, and fire growth and development.

Define pre-incident information.

List all the considerations when gathering info on the availability of water in the response area.

Identify the primary concern when a fire gets behind the wall of a home constructed in the balloon-style.

Differentiate between buildings constructed with reinforced concrete or steel with fire protective coating.

Identify the problems that occur with a water tank supply system.

Define the maximum distance that can exist between pumps in a relay chain.

Identify the two factors that should be considered when selecting an attack line size.

Identify where fire departments are obtaining water sources from in relay pumping operations.

Identify the type of flame that appears to be rolling along the ceiling ahead of the main fire.

2-6.1 (b)

Prerequisite Skills: The ability to write reports, to communicate verbally, and to evaluate skills.

Describe how an IC should confirm that his/her message was understood.

|       |   |  |
|-------|---|--|
| 2-6.2 | Develop an initial action plan, given size-up information for an incident and assigned emergency response resources, so that resources are deployed to control the emergency.     | <p>List the incident priorities of the fire service.</p> <p>Identify the initial incident command procedure.</p> <p>Define pre-incident information.</p> <p>List all the considerations when gathering info on the availability of water in the response area.</p> <p>Identify where fire departments are obtaining water sources from in relay pumping operations.</p> <p>Identify when the first arriving officer should give a brief initial report.</p> <p>Identify why size up should be an ongoing process.</p> <p>Define strategy &amp; tactics.</p> <p>List the components of RECEO VS.</p> <p>Identify the procedures needed when resources are inadequate to bring the incident under control.</p> <p>Identify the aspects of an incident that helps determine what resources are needed.</p> <p>Identify the steps necessary to ensure the safety of personnel.</p> |
| 2-6.3 | Implement an action plan at an emergency operation, given assigned resources, type of incident, and a preliminary plan, so that resources are deployed to mitigate the situation. | <p>List the incident priorities of the fire service.</p> <p>Identify the initial incident command procedure.</p> <p>Define pre-incident information.</p> <p>List all the considerations when gathering info on the availability of water in the response area.</p>   |

Identify where fire departments are obtaining water sources from in relay pumping operations.

Identify when the first arriving officer should give a brief initial report.

Identify why size up should be an ongoing process.

Define strategy & tactics.

List the components of RECEO VS.

Identify the procedures needed when resources are inadequate to bring the incident under control.

Identify the aspects of an incident that helps determine what resources are needed.

Identify the steps necessary to ensure the safety of personnel.

3-6.1

Produce operational plans, given a hazardous materials incident and another emergency requiring multi-unit operations, so that required resources, their assignments, and safety considerations for successful control of the incident are identified.

Describe an Incident Action Plan.

Describe how an IC should confirm that his/her message was understood.

Explain the function of an IAP.

Identify when an IAP should be used.

Identify the procedure used when apparatus has been placed too close to a burning building.

Identify the procedures needed when resources are inadequate to bring the incident under control.

Define the elements of a resource inventory.

Identify the aspects of an incident that helps determine what resources are needed.

Identify the steps necessary to ensure the safety of personnel.

Describe the best way to ensure that the information containing potential safety hazards reaches the Incident Commander immediately.

Identify the person responsible for ensuring adherence to safety procedures.

(Chapter 4, Fire Officer III) 4-6.1

Prepare an action plan, given an emergency incident requiring multiple agency operations, so that the required resources are determined and the assignment and placement of the resources are designated in order to mitigate the incident.

Describe an Incident Action Plan.

Describe how an IC should confirm that his/her message was understood.

Explain the function of an IAP.

Identify when an IAP should be used.

Identify the procedures needed when resources are inadequate to bring the incident under control.

Define the elements of a resource inventory.

Identify the aspects of an incident that helps determine what resources are needed.

NFPA 1051  
(Chapter 3, Wildland FF I) 3-1.1

Prerequisite Knowledge: Firefighter's role within the Incident Management System.

Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.

3-5.3.1

*Prerequisite Knowledge:* Basic fireline safety, fire

Identify the steps necessary to ensure the safety

behavior, and suppression methods

of personnel.

Describe the best way to ensure that the information containing potential safety hazards reaches the Incident Commander immediately.

Identify the person responsible for ensuring adherence to safety procedures.

Identify the most important consideration when selecting a hose line.

Differentiate between extinguishment and confinement.

List the tasks that will help stop the combustion process.

#### NFPA 1500

(Chapter 3, Training and Education)

3-1.10

All members who are likely to be involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management system used by the fire department as specified in 6-1.2 of this standard.

Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.

(Chapter 6, Emergency Operations)

6-1.2

An incident management system that meets the requirements of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, shall be established with written standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the system. The incident management system shall be utilized at all emergency incidents. The incident management system shall also be applied to drills, exercises, and other situations that involve hazards similar to those encountered at actual emergency incidents and to simulated incidents that are conducted for training and familiarization purposes.

Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.

## NFPA 1521

(Chapter 2, Organization)

2-4.2

The incident safety officer shall have the knowledge, skill, and abilities to manage incident scene safety as defined in Chapter 4 of this standard.

Identify the steps necessary to ensure the safety of personnel.

List the factors that will reduce the amount of time that firefighters are able to sustain a search and rescue operation.

Describe the best way to ensure that the information containing potential safety hazards reaches the Incident Commander immediately.

Identify the person responsible for ensuring adherence to safety procedures.

2-4.6

The incident safety officer shall have and maintain a knowledge of incident scene rehabilitation.

Identify the steps necessary to ensure the safety of personnel.

Identify the person responsible for ensuring adherence to safety procedures.

## NFPA 1561

(Chapter 2, System Structure)

2-5.1

All personnel who are involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management and personnel accountability systems. The ESO [Emergency Services Organization] shall provide periodic refresher training.

Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.

2-5.2

Personnel who are expected to perform as incident commanders or to be assigned to supervisory levels within the command structure shall be trained in and familiar with the incident command system and the particular levels at which they are expected to perform. The ESO shall define training and experience requirements for supervisors.

Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.

List the incident priorities of the fire service.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.



Identify when the first arriving officer should give a brief initial report.

Identify why size up should be an ongoing process.

Define strategy & tactics.

List the components of RECEO VS.

Describe an Incident Action Plan.

Describe how an IC should confirm that his/her message was understood.

Explain the function of an IAP.

Identify when an IAP should be used.

Identify the person responsible for ensuring adherence to safety procedures.

2-5.3

The incident commander shall make assignments based on the availability, qualifications, and expertise of individuals.

Describe how an IC should confirm that his/her message was understood.

Identify the procedures needed when resources are inadequate to bring the incident under control.

Identify the person responsible for ensuring adherence to safety procedures.

NFPA 1620  
(Chapter 1, General)

1-2.4

Before the pre-incident planning process begins, all parties involved should be familiar with the components of the basic information to be gathered and included in the final plan. Factors affecting a facility's situation during emergency conditions include the following:  
a. Construction

Define pre-incident information.

Identify the primary concern when fire gets behind the wall of a home constructed in the balloon-style.

Differentiate between buildings constructed with reinforced concrete or steel with fire protective

- b. Occupant characteristics
- c. Protection systems
- d. Capabilities of public or industrial responding personnel
- e. Availability of mutual aid
- f. Water supply
- g. Exposure factors

coating.

List all the considerations when gathering info on the availability of water in the response area.

Identify where fire departments are obtaining water sources from in relay pumping operations.

List the amount of tanker/tenders needed if the fire flow requirements for an incident are 1000 GPM and your tanker/tender delivery rate is 250 GPM.

List all the different types of exposures.

Calculate the amount of radiant heat present for interior exposures.

Determine the safe distance for exterior exposures.

Calculate the amount of water needed for exposure protection.

(Chapter 2, Pre-incident Planning Process)

2-2.6.1

The pre-incident planning process should include a provision for training in those portions of the plan that involve unique or unusual evolutions or operations.

Define pre-incident information.

List all the considerations when gathering info on the availability of water in the response area.

(Chapter 5, Protection Systems and Water Supplies)

5-2.2

The required fire flow should be determined by evaluating the site in terms of size of the building (e.g., height, number of floors, and area), construction type, occupancy, exposures, fire protection systems, and any other features that could affect the amount of water needed to control or extinguish the fire.

List all the considerations when gathering info on the availability of water in the response area.

Identify where fire departments are obtaining water sources from in relay pumping operations.

List the amount of tanker/tenders needed if the fire flow requirements for an incident are 1000 GPM and your tanker/tender delivery rate is 250 GPM.

## NFPA 1671

(Chapter 2, General  
Requirements)

2-5.3.1

The AHJ shall provide for and utilize training on the implementation of an incident management system that meets the requirements in Chapters 2 and 3 of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, with written standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be familiar with the system.

Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.

## 29 CFR 1910.120

(Paragraph (q),  
Emergency Response)

(q) (6)

Training. Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs . . .

Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.

(Other learning objectives may apply, depending upon the duties and functions of the responder.)

## 29 CFR 1910.156

Paragraph (c),  
Training and Education)

(c) (1)

The employer shall provide training and education for all fire brigade members commensurate with those duties and functions that fire brigade members are expected to perform. Such training and education shall be provided to fire brigade members before they perform fire brigade emergency activities. Fire brigade leaders and training instructors shall be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership of the fire brigade.

Identify functions that result from the establishment of the ICS.

Identify the initial incident command procedure.

(Other learning objectives may apply, depending upon the duties and functions of the fire brigade members.)

# ***INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) SELF-STUDY COURSE***

## **Codes and Standards Analysis**

| <u>Code/Standard</u>   | <u>Section #</u> | <u>Requirement</u>  | <u>Learning Objectives</u>  |
|--|------------------|---|---|
| NFPA 472<br>(Chapter 3, Competencies<br>for the First Responder<br>at the Operational Level) | 3-4.2.3          | Identify the purpose, need, benefits, and elements of an incident management system (IMS) at hazardous materials incidents. | Identify the need for an ICS<br><br>Describe the factors that affect emergency management<br><br>List the elements of an ICS<br><br>List the components of an ICS<br><br>List factors to be considered when evaluating your department's capabilities for implementing various elements of an emergency management system |
|  | 3-4.2.5          | Identify the procedures for requesting additional resources at a hazardous materials incident.                              | Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications<br><br>Describe proper communications techniques<br><br>Describe the concept of mutual aid as it applies to communications between jurisdictions  |
|  | 3-4.2.6          | Identify the authority and responsibilities of the safety officer.  | Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions   |
| (Chapter 5, Competencies<br>for the Incident<br>Commander)                                   | 5-4.1.1          | Identify the role of the incident commander during an incident involving hazardous materials.                               | Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions   |
|  | 5-4.1.5          | Identify the elements of the incident management  | List the elements of an ICS   |

system necessary to coordinate response activities at hazardous materials incidents.

List the components of an ICS

List factors to be considered when evaluating your department's capabilities for implementing various elements of an emergency management system

5-4.3.2 Identify the responsibilities of the public information officer at a hazardous materials incident.

Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions

5-6.1.1 Identify the appropriate steps to be taken to transfer command/control of the incident.

Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions

NFPA 1001  
(Chapter 4, FFII)

4-1.1.1 General Knowledge Requirements. Responsibilities of the Fire Fighter II in assuming and transferring command within an incident management system, performing assigned duties in conformance with applicable NFPA and other safety regulations and authority having jurisdiction procedures, and the role of a Fire Fighter II within the organization.

Identify the need for an ICS

List the elements of an ICS

List the components of an ICS

Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

4-1.1.2 General Skill Requirements. The ability to determine the need for command, organize and coordinate an incident management system until command is transferred, and function within an assigned role in the incident management system.

Identify the need for an ICS

List the elements of an ICS

List the components of an ICS

Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

Describe the logical expansion of the ICS and the inter-relationship of the various elements and functions

Identify the correct application of single resources, task forces, and strike teams

## NFPA 1021

(Chapter 2, Fire Officer I)

2-1.1

General Prerequisite Knowledge. . . incident management system . . .

Identify the need for an ICS

List the elements of an ICS

List the components of an ICS

Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions

Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections within the ICS

Describe the difference between divisions and groups

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

2-1.2

General Prerequisite Skills. The ability to communicate verbally and in writing, to write reports, and to operate in the incident management system.

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

Describe proper communications techniques

Describe the concept of mutual aid as it applies to communications between jurisdictions

|           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
| 2-2.1     | Assign tasks or responsibilities to unit members, given an assignment at an emergency operation, so that the instructions are complete, clear, and concise; safety considerations are addressed; and the desired outcomes are conveyed. | Identify the correct application of single resources, task forces, and strike teams<br><br>Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications<br><br>Describe proper communications techniques   |
| 2-6.1 (a) | Prerequisite Knowledge: Elements of a preincident plan, basic building construction, basic fire protection systems and features, basic water supply, basic fuel loading, and fire growth and development.                               | List factors to be considered when evaluating your department's capabilities for implementing various elements of an emergency management system<br><br>List the requirements of an Incident Action Plan  |
| 2-6.1 (b) | Prerequisite Skills: The ability to write reports, to communicate verbally, and to evaluate skills.   | List factors to be considered when evaluating your department's capabilities for implementing various elements of an emergency management system<br><br>Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications<br><br>Describe proper communications techniques                            |
| 2-6.2     | Develop an initial action plan, given size-up information for an incident and assigned emergency response resources, so that resources are deployed to control the emergency.   | Describe the difference between a single command and unified command<br><br>Describe the factors that affect emergency management<br><br>List factors to be considered when evaluating your department's capabilities for implementing various elements of an emergency management system |

Describe the logical expansion of the ICS and the inter-relationship of the various elements and functions

Identify the correct application of single resources, task forces, and strike teams

Describe the difference between divisions and groups

State when it is advantageous for the IC to establish branches and what variables and options are involved when establishing them

Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections within the ICS

Identify the applications that would require the staffing of each of the four general staff functions

Describe the functions and responsibilities of the staging unit

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

Describe the concept of mutual aid as it applies to communications between jurisdictions

2-6.3

Implement an action plan at an emergency operation, given assigned resources, type of incident, and a preliminary plan, so that resources are deployed to mitigate the situation.

Describe the difference between a single command and unified command

Describe the factors that affect emergency management

List factors to be considered when evaluating your department's capabilities for implementing



various elements of an emergency management system

Describe the logical expansion of the ICS and the inter-relationship of the various elements and functions

Identify the correct application of single resources, task forces, and strike teams

Describe the difference between divisions and groups

State when it is advantageous for the IC to establish branches and what variables and options are involved when establishing them

Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections within the ICS

Identify the applications that would require the staffing of each of the four general staff functions

Describe the functions and responsibilities of the staging unit

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

Describe proper communications techniques

Describe the concept of mutual aid as it applies to communications between jurisdictions

3-6.1

Produce operational plans, given a hazardous materials incident and another emergency requiring multi-unit operations, so that required resources, their assignments, and safety considerations for

Describe the difference between a single command and unified command

Describe the factors that affect emergency man-

successful control of the incident are identified.

agement

List factors to be considered when evaluating your department's capabilities for implementing various elements of an emergency management system

Describe the logical expansion of the ICS and the inter-relationship of the various elements and functions

Identify the correct application of single resources, task forces, and strike teams

Describe the difference between divisions and groups

State when it is advantageous for the IC to establish branches and what variables and options are involved when establishing them

Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections within the ICS

Identify the applications that would require the staffing of each of the four general staff functions

Describe the functions and responsibilities of the staging unit

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

Describe proper communications techniques

Describe the concept of mutual aid as it applies to communications between jurisdictions

Prepare an action plan, given an emergency incident requiring multiple agency operations, so that the required resources are determined and the assignment and placement of the resources are designated in order to mitigate the incident.

Describe the difference between a single command and unified command

Describe the factors that affect emergency management

List factors to be considered when evaluating your department's capabilities for implementing various elements of an emergency management system

Describe the logical expansion of the ICS and the inter-relationship of the various elements and functions

Identify the correct application of single resources, task forces, and strike teams

Describe the difference between divisions and groups

State when it is advantageous for the IC to establish branches and what variables and options are involved when establishing them

Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections within the ICS

Identify the applications that would require the staffing of each of the four general staff functions

Describe the functions and responsibilities of the staging unit

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

Describe proper communications techniques

Describe the concept of mutual aid as it applies to communications between jurisdictions

**NFPA 1051**

(Chapter 3, Wildland FF I)

3-1.1

Prerequisite Knowledge: Firefighter's role within the Incident Management System.

Identify the need for an ICS

List the elements of an ICS

List the components of an ICS

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

Identify the correct application of single resources, task forces, and strike teams

**NFPA 1500**

(Chapter 3, Training and Education)

3-1.10

All members who are likely to be involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management system used by the fire department as specified in 6-1.2 of this standard.

Identify the need for an ICS

List the elements of an ICS

List the components of an ICS

Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions

Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections within the ICS

Describe the difference between divisions and groups

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

(Chapter 6, Emergency

6-1.2

An incident management system that meets the

Identify the need for an ICS

|   |              |  |  |
|---|--------------|--|--|
| Operations)                                       |              | <p>requirements of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, shall be established with written standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the system. The incident management system shall be utilized at all emergency incidents. The incident management system shall also be applied to drills, exercises, and other situations that involve hazards similar to those encountered at actual emergency incidents and to simulated incidents that are conducted for training and familiarization purposes.</p> | <p>List the elements of an ICS</p> <p>List the components of an ICS</p> <p>Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions</p> <p>Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/ Administration Sections within the ICS</p> <p>Describe the difference between divisions and groups</p> <p>Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications</p>                                     |
| <p>NFPA 1561<br/>(Chapter 2, System Structure</p> | <p>2-5.1</p> | <p>All personnel who are involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management and personnel accountability systems. The ESO [Emergency Services Organization] shall provide periodic refresher training.</p>   | <p>Identify the need for an ICS</p> <p>List the elements of an ICS</p> <p>List the components of an ICS</p> <p>Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions</p> <p>Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/ Administration Sections within the ICS</p> <p>Describe the difference between divisions and groups</p> <p>Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications</p> |

## 2-5.2

Personnel who are expected to perform as incident commanders or to be assigned to supervisory levels within the command structure shall be trained in and familiar with the incident command system and the particular levels at which they are expected to perform. The ESO shall define training and experience requirements for supervisors.

Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

Describe the difference between a single command and unified command

Describe the factors that affect emergency management

List factors to be considered when evaluating your department's capabilities for implementing various elements of an emergency management system

Describe the logical expansion of the ICS and the inter-relationship of the various elements and functions

Identify the correct application of single resources, task forces, and strike teams

Describe the difference between divisions and groups

State when it is advantageous for the IC to establish branches and what variables and options are involved when establishing them

Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections within the ICS

Identify the applications that would require the staffing of each of the four general staff functions

Describe the functions and responsibilities of the staging unit

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

Describe proper communications techniques

Describe the concept of mutual aid as it applies to communications between jurisdictions

2-5.3

The incident commander shall make assignments based on the availability, qualifications, and expertise of individuals.

List factors to be considered when evaluating your department's capabilities for implementing various elements of an emergency management system

Describe the difference between strategic goals and tactical objectives

Describe the logical expansion of the ICS and the inter-relationship of the various elements and functions

NFPA 1671  
(Chapter 2, General  
Requirements)

2-5.3.1

The AHJ shall provide for and utilize training on the implementation of an incident management system that meets the requirements in Chapters 2 and 3 of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, with written standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be familiar with the system.

Identify the need for an ICS

List the elements of an ICS

List the components of an ICS

Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions

Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections within the ICS

Describe the difference between divisions and groups

## 29 CFR 1910.120

(Paragraph (q),  
Emergency Response) (q) (6)

Training. Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs . . .

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

Identify the need for an ICS

List the elements of an ICS

List the components of an ICS

Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions

Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections within the ICS

Describe the difference between divisions and groups

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

## 29 CFR 1910.156

Paragraph (c),  
Training and Education) (c) (1)

The employer shall provide training and education for all fire brigade members commensurate with those duties and functions that fire brigade members are expected to perform. Such training and education shall be provided to fire brigade members before they perform fire brigade emergency activities. Fire brigade leaders and training instructors shall be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership of the fire brigade.

Identify the need for an ICS

List the elements of an ICS

List the components of an ICS

Describe the responsibilities of the IC and command staff positions

Describe the functions and responsibilities of Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections within the ICS



Describe the difference between divisions and groups

Identify acceptable terminology in ICS communications

## ***RANCH HOUSE FIRE***

### **Codes and Standards Analysis**

| <u>Code/Standard</u>                     | <u>Section #</u> | <u>Requirement</u>  | <u>Learning Objectives</u>   |
|--|------------------|---|--|
| NFPA 1001<br>(Chapter 4, FFII)           | 4-1.1.1          | General Knowledge Requirements. Responsibilities of the Fire Fighter II in assuming and transferring command within an incident management system, performing assigned duties in conformance with applicable NFPA and other safety regulations and authority having jurisdiction procedures, and the role of a Fire Fighter II within the organization. | <p>Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.</p> <p>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.</p> <p>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.</p> |
|  | 4-1.1.2          | General Skill Requirements. The ability to determine the need for command, organize and coordinate an incident management system until command is transferred, and function within an assigned role in the incident management system.  | <p>Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.</p> <p>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.</p> <p>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.</p> |
| NFPA 1021<br>(Chapter 2, Fire Officer I) | 2-1.1            | General Prerequisite Knowledge. . . incident management system . . .  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.   |
|  | 2-1.2            | General Prerequisite Skills. The ability to communicate verbally and in writing, to write reports,  | Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.  |

and to operate in the incident management system.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

2-2.1

Assign tasks or responsibilities to unit members, given an assignment at an emergency operation, so that the instructions are complete, clear, and concise; safety considerations are addressed; and the desired outcomes are conveyed.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-6.1 (a)

Prerequisite Knowledge: Elements of a preincident plan, basic building construction, basic fire protection systems and features, basic water supply, basic fuel loading, and fire growth and development.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

2-6.2

Develop an initial action plan, given size-up information for an incident and assigned emergency response resources, so that resources are deployed to control the emergency.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-6.3

Implement an action plan at an emergency operation, given assigned resources, type of incident, and a preliminary plan, so that resources are deployed to mitigate the situation.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

|  |        |   |   |
|--|--------|---|---|
| (Chapter 4, Fire Officer III)                    | 4-6.1  | Prepare an action plan, given an emergency incident requiring multiple agency operations, so that the required resources are determined and the assignment and placement of the resources are designated in order to mitigate the incident.   | Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.  |
| NFPA 1051<br>(Chapter 3, Wildland FF I)          | 3-1.1  | Prerequisite Knowledge: Firefighter's role within the Incident Management System.   | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.  |
| NFPA 1500<br>(Chapter 3, Training and Education) | 3-1.10 | All members who are likely to be involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management system used by the fire department as specified in 6-1.2 of this standard.  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.   |
| (Chapter 6, Emergency Operations)                | 6-1.2  | An incident management system that meets the requirements of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, shall be established with written standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the system. The incident management system shall be utilized at all emergency incidents. The incident management system shall also be applied to drills, exercises, and other situations that involve hazards similar to those encountered at actual emergency incidents and to simulated incidents that are | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident. |

conducted for training and familiarization purposes.

NFPA 1561  
(Chapter 2, System  
Structure)

2-5.1

All personnel who are involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management and personnel accountability systems. The ESO [Emergency Services Organization] shall provide periodic refresher training.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-5.2

Personnel who are expected to perform as incident commanders or to be assigned to supervisory levels within the command structure shall be trained in and familiar with the incident command system and the particular levels at which they are expected to perform. The ESO shall define training and experience requirements for supervisors.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-5.3

The incident commander shall make assignments based on the availability, qualifications, and expertise of individuals.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

NFPA 1671  
(Chapter 2, General  
Requirements)

2-5.3.1

The AHJ shall provide for and utilize training on the implementation of an incident management system that meets the requirements in Chapters 2 and 3 of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, with written

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be familiar with the system.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

29 CFR 1910.120

(Paragraph (q),  
Emergency Response)

(q) (6)

Training. Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs . . .

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

29 CFR 1910.156

Paragraph (c),  
Training and Education)

(c) (1)

The employer shall provide training and education for all fire brigade members commensurate with those duties and functions that fire brigade members are expected to perform. Such training and education shall be provided to fire brigade members before they perform fire brigade emergency activities. Fire brigade leaders and training instructors shall be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership of the fire brigade.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

## ***TOWNHOUSE FIRE***

### **Codes and Standards Analysis**

| <u>Code/Standard</u>                     | <u>Section #</u> | <u>Requirement</u>  | <u>Learning Objectives</u>   |
|--|------------------|---|--|
| NFPA 1001<br>(Chapter 4, FFII)           | 4-1.1.1          | General Knowledge Requirements. Responsibilities of the Fire Fighter II in assuming and transferring command within an incident management system, performing assigned duties in conformance with applicable NFPA and other safety regulations and authority having jurisdiction procedures, and the role of a Fire Fighter II within the organization. | <p>Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.</p> <p>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.</p> <p>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.</p> |
|  | 4-1.1.2          | General Skill Requirements. The ability to determine the need for command, organize and coordinate an incident management system until command is transferred, and function within an assigned role in the incident management system.  | <p>Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.</p> <p>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.</p> <p>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.</p> |
| NFPA 1021<br>(Chapter 2, Fire Officer I) | 2-1.1            | General Prerequisite Knowledge. . . incident management system . . .  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.   |
|  | 2-1.2            | General Prerequisite Skills. The ability to communicate verbally and in writing, to write reports,  | Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.  |

and to operate in the incident management system.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

2-2.1

Assign tasks or responsibilities to unit members, given an assignment at an emergency operation, so that the instructions are complete, clear, and concise; safety considerations are addressed; and the desired outcomes are conveyed.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-6.1 (a)

Prerequisite Knowledge: Elements of a preincident plan, basic building construction, basic fire protection systems and features, basic water supply, basic fuel loading, and fire growth and development.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

2-6.2

Develop an initial action plan, given size-up information for an incident and assigned emergency response resources, so that resources are deployed to control the emergency.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-6.3

Implement an action plan at an emergency operation, given assigned resources, type of incident, and a preliminary plan, so that resources are deployed to mitigate the situation.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.



|  |        |   |   |
|--|--------|---|---|
| (Chapter 4, Fire Officer III)                    | 4-6.1  | Prepare an action plan, given an emergency incident requiring multiple agency operations, so that the required resources are determined and the assignment and placement of the resources are designated in order to mitigate the incident.   | Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.  |
| NFPA 1051<br>(Chapter 3, Wildland FF I)          | 3-1.1  | Prerequisite Knowledge: Firefighter's role within the Incident Management System.   | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.  |
| NFPA 1500<br>(Chapter 3, Training and Education) | 3-1.10 | All members who are likely to be involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management system used by the fire department as specified in 6-1.2 of this standard.  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.   |
| (Chapter 6, Emergency Operations)                | 6-1.2  | An incident management system that meets the requirements of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, shall be established with written standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the system. The incident management system shall be utilized at all emergency incidents. The incident management system shall also be applied to drills, exercises, and other situations that involve hazards similar to those encountered at actual emergency incidents and to simulated incidents that are | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident. |

conducted for training and familiarization purposes.

NFPA 1561  
(Chapter 2, System  
Structure)

2-5.1

All personnel who are involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management and personnel accountability systems. The ESO [Emergency Services Organization] shall provide periodic refresher training.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-5.2

Personnel who are expected to perform as incident commanders or to be assigned to supervisory levels within the command structure shall be trained in and familiar with the incident command system and the particular levels at which they are expected to perform. The ESO shall define training and experience requirements for supervisors.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-5.3

The incident commander shall make assignments based on the availability, qualifications, and expertise of individuals.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

NFPA 1671  
(Chapter 2, General  
Requirements)

2-5.3.1

The AHJ shall provide for and utilize training on the implementation of an incident management system that meets the requirements in Chapters 2 and 3 of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, with written

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be familiar with the system.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

29 CFR 1910.120

(Paragraph (q),  
Emergency Response)

(q) (6)

Training. Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs . . .

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

29 CFR 1910.156

Paragraph (c),  
Training and Education)

(c) (1)

The employer shall provide training and education for all fire brigade members commensurate with those duties and functions that fire brigade members are expected to perform. Such training and education shall be provided to fire brigade members before they perform fire brigade emergency activities. Fire brigade leaders and training instructors shall be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership of the fire brigade.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

***MANSION FIRE*****Codes and Standards Analysis**

| <u>Code/Standard</u>                     | <u>Section #</u> | <u>Requirement</u>  | <u>Learning Objectives</u>  |
|--|------------------|---|---|
| NFPA 1001<br>(Chapter 4, FFII)           | 4-1.1.1          | General Knowledge Requirements. Responsibilities of the Fire Fighter II in assuming and transferring command within an incident management system, performing assigned duties in conformance with applicable NFPA and other safety regulations and authority having jurisdiction procedures, and the role of a Fire Fighter II within the organization. | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident. |
|  | 4-1.1.2          | General Skill Requirements. The ability to determine the need for command, organize and coordinate an incident management system until command is transferred, and function within an assigned role in the incident management system.  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident. |
| NFPA 1021<br>(Chapter 2, Fire Officer I) | 2-1.1            | General Prerequisite Knowledge. . . incident management system . . .  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.  |
|  | 2-1.2            | General Prerequisite Skills. The ability to communicate verbally and in writing, to write reports,  | Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.   |

and to operate in the incident management system.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

2-2.1

Assign tasks or responsibilities to unit members, given an assignment at an emergency operation, so that the instructions are complete, clear, and concise; safety considerations are addressed; and the desired outcomes are conveyed.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-6.1 (a)

Prerequisite Knowledge: Elements of a preincident plan, basic building construction, basic fire protection systems and features, basic water supply, basic fuel loading, and fire growth and development.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

2-6.2

Develop an initial action plan, given size-up information for an incident and assigned emergency response resources, so that resources are deployed to control the emergency.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-6.3

Implement an action plan at an emergency operation, given assigned resources, type of incident, and a preliminary plan, so that resources are deployed to mitigate the situation.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

|  |        |   |   |
|--|--------|---|---|
| (Chapter 4, Fire Officer III)                    | 4-6.1  | Prepare an action plan, given an emergency incident requiring multiple agency operations, so that the required resources are determined and the assignment and placement of the resources are designated in order to mitigate the incident.   | Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.  |
| NFPA 1051<br>(Chapter 3, Wildland FF I)          | 3-1.1  | Prerequisite Knowledge: Firefighter's role within the Incident Management System.   | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.  |
| NFPA 1500<br>(Chapter 3, Training and Education) | 3-1.10 | All members who are likely to be involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management system used by the fire department as specified in 6-1.2 of this standard.  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.   |
| (Chapter 6, Emergency Operations)                | 6-1.2  | An incident management system that meets the requirements of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, shall be established with written standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the system. The incident management system shall be utilized at all emergency incidents. The incident management system shall also be applied to drills, exercises, and other situations that involve hazards similar to those encountered at actual emergency incidents and to simulated incidents that are | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident. |

conducted for training and familiarization purposes.

NFPA 1561  
(Chapter 2, System  
Structure)

2-5.1

All personnel who are involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management and personnel accountability systems. The ESO [Emergency Services Organization] shall provide periodic refresher training.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-5.2

Personnel who are expected to perform as incident commanders or to be assigned to supervisory levels within the command structure shall be trained in and familiar with the incident command system and the particular levels at which they are expected to perform. The ESO shall define training and experience requirements for supervisors.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-5.3

The incident commander shall make assignments based on the availability, qualifications, and expertise of individuals.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

NFPA 1671  
(Chapter 2, General  
Requirements)

2-5.3.1

The AHJ shall provide for and utilize training on the implementation of an incident management system that meets the requirements in Chapters 2 and 3 of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, with written

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be familiar with the system.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

29 CFR 1910.120

(Paragraph (q),  
Emergency Response)

(q) (6)

Training. Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs . . .

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

29 CFR 1910.156

Paragraph (c),  
Training and Education)

(c) (1)

The employer shall provide training and education for all fire brigade members commensurate with those duties and functions that fire brigade members are expected to perform. Such training and education shall be provided to fire brigade members before they perform fire brigade emergency activities. Fire brigade leaders and training instructors shall be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership of the fire brigade.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.



## ***CASPER HALL DORM***

### **Codes and Standards Analysis**

| <u>Code/Standard</u>                     | <u>Section #</u> | <u>Requirement</u>  | <u>Learning Objectives</u>  |
|--|------------------|---|---|
| NFPA 1001<br>(Chapter 4, FFII)           | 4-1.1.1          | General Knowledge Requirements. Responsibilities of the Fire Fighter II in assuming and transferring command within an incident management system, performing assigned duties in conformance with applicable NFPA and other safety regulations and authority having jurisdiction procedures, and the role of a Fire Fighter II within the organization. | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident. |
|  | 4-1.1.2          | General Skill Requirements. The ability to determine the need for command, organize and coordinate an incident management system until command is transferred, and function within an assigned role in the incident management system.  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident. |
| NFPA 1021<br>(Chapter 2, Fire Officer I) | 2-1.1            | General Prerequisite Knowledge. . . incident management system . . .  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.  |
|  | 2-1.2            | General Prerequisite Skills. The ability to communicate verbally and in writing, to write reports,  | Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.   |

and to operate in the incident management system.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

2-2.1

Assign tasks or responsibilities to unit members, given an assignment at an emergency operation, so that the instructions are complete, clear, and concise; safety considerations are addressed; and the desired outcomes are conveyed.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-6.1 (a)

Prerequisite Knowledge: Elements of a preincident plan, basic building construction, basic fire protection systems and features, basic water supply, basic fuel loading, and fire growth and development.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

2-6.2

Develop an initial action plan, given size-up information for an incident and assigned emergency response resources, so that resources are deployed to control the emergency.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-6.3

Implement an action plan at an emergency operation, given assigned resources, type of incident, and a preliminary plan, so that resources are deployed to mitigate the situation.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

|  |        |   |   |
|--|--------|---|---|
| (Chapter 4, Fire Officer III)                    | 4-6.1  | Prepare an action plan, given an emergency incident requiring multiple agency operations, so that the required resources are determined and the assignment and placement of the resources are designated in order to mitigate the incident.   | Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.  |
| NFPA 1051<br>(Chapter 3, Wildland FF I)          | 3-1.1  | Prerequisite Knowledge: Firefighter's role within the Incident Management System.   | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.  |
| NFPA 1500<br>(Chapter 3, Training and Education) | 3-1.10 | All members who are likely to be involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management system used by the fire department as specified in 6-1.2 of this standard.  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.   |
| (Chapter 6, Emergency Operations)                | 6-1.2  | An incident management system that meets the requirements of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, shall be established with written standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the system. The incident management system shall be utilized at all emergency incidents. The incident management system shall also be applied to drills, exercises, and other situations that involve hazards similar to those encountered at actual emergency incidents and to simulated incidents that are | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident. |

conducted for training and familiarization purposes.

NFPA 1561  
(Chapter 2, System  
Structure)

2-5.1

All personnel who are involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management and personnel accountability systems. The ESO [Emergency Services Organization] shall provide periodic refresher training.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-5.2

Personnel who are expected to perform as incident commanders or to be assigned to supervisory levels within the command structure shall be trained in and familiar with the incident command system and the particular levels at which they are expected to perform. The ESO shall define training and experience requirements for supervisors.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-5.3

The incident commander shall make assignments based on the availability, qualifications, and expertise of individuals.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

NFPA 1671  
(Chapter 2, General  
Requirements)

2-5.3.1

The AHJ shall provide for and utilize training on the implementation of an incident management system that meets the requirements in Chapters 2 and 3 of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, with written

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be familiar with the system.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

29 CFR 1910.120

(Paragraph (q),  
Emergency Response)

(q) (6)

Training. Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs . . .

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

29 CFR 1910.156

Paragraph (c),  
Training and Education)

(c) (1)

The employer shall provide training and education for all fire brigade members commensurate with those duties and functions that fire brigade members are expected to perform. Such training and education shall be provided to fire brigade members before they perform fire brigade emergency activities. Fire brigade leaders and training instructors shall be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership of the fire brigade.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

## ***STRIPMALL HOSTAGE/ARSON FIRE***

### **Codes and Standards Analysis**

| <u>Code/Standard</u>                     | <u>Section #</u> | <u>Requirement</u>  | <u>Learning Objectives</u>   |
|--|------------------|---|--|
| NFPA 1001<br>(Chapter 4, FFII)           | 4-1.1.1          | General Knowledge Requirements. Responsibilities of the Fire Fighter II in assuming and transferring command within an incident management system, performing assigned duties in conformance with applicable NFPA and other safety regulations and authority having jurisdiction procedures, and the role of a Fire Fighter II within the organization. | <p>Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.</p> <p>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.</p> <p>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.</p> |
|  | 4-1.1.2          | General Skill Requirements. The ability to determine the need for command, organize and coordinate an incident management system until command is transferred, and function within an assigned role in the incident management system.  | <p>Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.</p> <p>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.</p> <p>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.</p> |
|  | 2-1.1            | General Prerequisite Knowledge. . . incident management system . . .  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.   |
|  | 2-1.2            | General Prerequisite Skills. The ability to communicate verbally and in writing, to write reports,  | Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.  |
| NFPA 1021<br>(Chapter 2, Fire Officer I) |                  |   |  |

and to operate in the incident management system.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

2-2.1

Assign tasks or responsibilities to unit members, given an assignment at an emergency operation, so that the instructions are complete, clear, and concise; safety considerations are addressed; and the desired outcomes are conveyed.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-6.1 (a)

Prerequisite Knowledge: Elements of a preincident plan, basic building construction, basic fire protection systems and features, basic water supply, basic fuel loading, and fire growth and development.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

2-6.2

Develop an initial action plan, given size-up information for an incident and assigned emergency response resources, so that resources are deployed to control the emergency.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-6.3

Implement an action plan at an emergency operation, given assigned resources, type of incident, and a preliminary plan, so that resources are deployed to mitigate the situation.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

|  |        |   |   |
|--|--------|---|---|
| (Chapter 4, Fire Officer III)                    | 4-6.1  | Prepare an action plan, given an emergency incident requiring multiple agency operations, so that the required resources are determined and the assignment and placement of the resources are designated in order to mitigate the incident.   | Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.  |
| NFPA 1051<br>(Chapter 3, Wildland FF I)          | 3-1.1  | Prerequisite Knowledge: Firefighter's role within the Incident Management System.   | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.  |
| NFPA 1500<br>(Chapter 3, Training and Education) | 3-1.10 | All members who are likely to be involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management system used by the fire department as specified in 6-1.2 of this standard.  | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.   |
| (Chapter 6, Emergency Operations)                | 6-1.2  | An incident management system that meets the requirements of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, shall be established with written standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the system. The incident management system shall be utilized at all emergency incidents. The incident management system shall also be applied to drills, exercises, and other situations that involve hazards similar to those encountered at actual emergency incidents and to simulated incidents that are | Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.<br><br>Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.<br><br>Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.<br><br>Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident. |



conducted for training and familiarization purposes.

NFPA 1561  
(Chapter 2, System  
Structure)

2-5.1

All personnel who are involved in emergency operations shall be trained in the incident management and personnel accountability systems. The ESO [Emergency Services Organization] shall provide periodic refresher training.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-5.2

Personnel who are expected to perform as incident commanders or to be assigned to supervisory levels within the command structure shall be trained in and familiar with the incident command system and the particular levels at which they are expected to perform. The ESO shall define training and experience requirements for supervisors.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

2-5.3

The incident commander shall make assignments based on the availability, qualifications, and expertise of individuals.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

NFPA 1671  
(Chapter 2, General  
Requirements)

2-5.3.1

The AHJ shall provide for and utilize training on the implementation of an incident management system that meets the requirements in Chapters 2 and 3 of NFPA 1561, Standard on Fire Department Incident Management System, with written

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

standard operating procedures applying to all members involved in emergency operations. All members involved in emergency operations shall be familiar with the system.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.

29 CFR 1910.120

(Paragraph (q),  
Emergency Response)

(q) (6)

Training. Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs . . .

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

29 CFR 1910.156

Paragraph (c),  
Training and Education)

(c) (1)

The employer shall provide training and education for all fire brigade members commensurate with those duties and functions that fire brigade members are expected to perform. Such training and education shall be provided to fire brigade members before they perform fire brigade emergency activities. Fire brigade leaders and training instructors shall be provided with training and education which is more comprehensive than that provided to the general membership of the fire brigade.

Use the ICS to safely control and extinguish a fire or other emergency incident in a variety of settings, evacuate exposed occupants, and provide EMS as required.

Use the ICS and the radio messages to coordinate all activities for the incident.

Recognize the visual cues to develop a strategy that will safely and efficiently control the incident.

Use ICS to obtain and allocate required resources to safely manage the incident.